



*One Court of Justice*  
**Michigan  
Supreme Court**

FY 2004 Budget Request

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MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT

May 14, 2003

MAURA D. CORRIGAN  
CHIEF JUSTICE

The Honorable John C. Stewart, Chairman  
N-699, Anderson Building  
Lansing, MI 48933

The Honorable Glenn D. Steil, Jr.  
N-1091, Anderson Building  
Lansing, MI 48933

The Honorable Marc I. Shulman  
Room 351, Capitol Building  
Lansing, MI 48933

The Honorable Daniel J. Acciavatti  
N-796, Anderson Building  
Lansing, MI 48933

The Honorable Tupac A. Hunter  
S-688, Anderson Building  
Lansing, MI 48933

The Honorable Marsha G. Cheeks  
S-685, Anderson Building  
Lansing, MI 48933

Dear Chairman Stewart and Members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Judiciary:

The Michigan Supreme Court is pleased to submit its budget request for Fiscal Year 2004. The Governor and the Department of Management and Budget have called for all state departments and agencies to find areas where restricted revenues can be used to offset current general fund.

In 2002, the judiciary took a \$2.3 million negative supplemental in December and other reductions totaling \$1.6 million; these reductions will be carried forward. In addition, for the coming fiscal year, DMB has specifically directed the judicial branch to reduce its general fund appropriation by \$12.4 million. The Court believes that the attached budget request accomplishes that goal, and also satisfies the Governor's directive to offset current general fund with restricted revenues, without compromising judicial branch functions and public services.

At the heart of this budget request are two revenue proposals, both of which have been incorporated by the Department of Management and Budget into the Governor's budget recommendation. The first proposal would revise the current system of assessments and costs in criminal cases; the second would increase civil case filing fees. These two proposals would replace \$11.2 million of current general fund with increased revenues; the remaining \$1.2 million of the total \$12.4 million reduction would be met through reductions to general fund for judicial operations. The proposals move \$8.6 million of court equity general fund to restricted revenues, protecting that amount from future general fund reductions. We also believe that the two proposals will benefit local governments by providing them with potential new revenues of up to \$12.3 million.

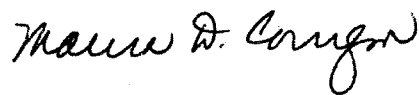
House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Judiciary  
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If approved, this budget will allow the judiciary to improve funding for two key initiatives. First, the Judicial Technology Improvement Fund (JTIF) would receive increased funding of \$2.4 million, allowing JTIF to continue hardware installation in all state courts. Currently, a number of state courts lack even the most basic computer equipment. Moreover, the JTIF will eventually make it possible for all state courts to transfer criminal history records electronically to the State Police Criminal Justice Information Center (CJIC). Courts in 22 counties are already connected to the CJIC, but courts in all 83 counties must be connected in order to realize the center's full law enforcement potential.

Second, the state's drug court programs would receive \$2.5 million, in addition to \$1.8 million of Byrne Formula grant funding through the Office of Drug Control Policy. This combined funding would make it possible to expand existing drug court programs and add new drug court programs throughout the state. By addressing the underlying problem of drug addiction, the drug courts prevent future drug-related offenses, return offenders to productive lives, and save taxpayer dollars.

We appreciate the opportunity to address your committee today. Please contact me for further discussions of this proposal. Deputy State Court Administrator Dawn Monk (517) 373-4841, Budget Officer Karen Ellis (517) 373-5544 and Supreme Court Counsel Michael Gadola, (517) 373-1294 are also available if you would like further information or to answer any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Maura D. Corrigan". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Maura D. Corrigan  
Chief Justice

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## **FY 2004 Budget Request - Michigan Supreme Court**

### **Introduction**

The Michigan Supreme Court recognizes that the State of Michigan faces continuing economic challenges in FY 2004. We will continue to work with the Legislature and the Executive Branch to find ways to reduce costs and increase efficiency while at the same time fulfilling our primary obligation: to serve the public and pursue the ends of justice.

In response to requests from the Governor and the Department of Management and Budget (DMB) for all state departments and agencies to consider areas where restricted revenues could be used to offset current general fund to address the State's projected \$1.7 billion budget deficit, the Court developed two revenue proposals. The first proposal is a significant revision to the current system of assessments and costs in criminal cases, and the second is an increase to civil filing fees. DMB incorporated both proposals in the Governor's budget recommendation. These proposals replace \$11.2 million of current general fund with restricted revenues, increase funding available for Drug Treatment Courts and the Judicial Technology Improvement Fund, and provide the potential of \$12.3 million of new funding for local units of government in FY 2004. In addition, these proposals move \$8.6 million of court equity general fund to restricted revenues, protecting it from future general fund reductions. The Judiciary will continue to work with DMB, the Legislature, and other affected parties to refine these proposals.

The proposed FY 2004 budget for the Judiciary will provide 8.8% less general fund for judicial operations than was included in the enacted FY 2001 appropriation. On top of the reduced appropriations, the Judiciary has had to make adjustments to cover higher costs for items like health care, state retirement charges, and inflation in other costs. As a result of this, the number of active employees on the Judiciary's payroll has decreased from 529 at the beginning of FY 2001 to 459 for the May 8, 2003, pay date. This is a decrease of 70 employees, more than 13%, which has been achieved through attrition, layoffs, and not replacing early retirees. We continue to evaluate the budget situation and hope to be able to replace a limited number of these positions.

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### **FY 2004 Revenue Proposals**

#### **Justice System Assessment and State Minimum Costs**

The proposed justice system assessment and state minimum costs would consolidate a variety of different costs and assessments currently charged by the trial courts under various statutes (e.g., court equity fund, highway safety fund, state court fund, secondary road patrol, jail reimbursement program) into a single amount charged to specified groups of violations (e.g., civil infractions, misdemeanors, felonies).

Facing a similar assortment of assessments in the early 1990s, the state of Oregon developed what they call the unitary assessment in order to:

- Simplify the assessment, collection, and distribution of monetary obligations imposed in criminal cases.
- Establish clear and consistent priorities for distribution of monies collected in criminal cases.
- Establish a more centralized system of state fees, fines, and distributions that could be easily adjusted to accommodate legislative revisions.

The Georgia State Auditor in an October 2001 report recommended that the courts consider significantly revising their current system of court fees to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the system as well as provide the necessary level of accountability. One of the suggested ways of doing this was some form of consolidated assessment.

For traffic civil infractions, the current system requires local courts to charge and remit to the state four different assessments totaling \$25 and the first \$9 of court costs. The amount remitted must be allocated to eight different categories. The proposed system would require a \$35 assessment on each traffic civil infraction that would be remitted to the state in a single category that would then be allocated by the state to designated recipients based on a statutory formula. The system would simplify processing for the local courts and would also provide local units of government with the potential for retaining the \$9 of costs for local purposes. Currently court costs for traffic civil infractions are capped at \$100, with the first \$9 going to the state and the remaining \$91 available for local purposes. For non-traffic civil infractions, local courts remit the first \$9 of court costs.

For misdemeanors, the first \$9 of costs is remitted to the state, allocated to four different categories. Depending on the nature of the crime, assessments for costs associated with DNA and state forensic labs may also be added. The system for assessing the state forensic lab and DNA fees has been cumbersome and prone to error because they are not applied to all cases and involve a paper trail that doesn't always make it through every step of the system. Felonies can also be assessed these fees. Because jail time is involved in many of the cases involving these assessments, the revenue is often received long after the assessments are ordered and the tests are performed. The proposal calls for a state minimum cost to be charged to defined classes of misdemeanors and felonies in order to address state costs associated with these crimes. These state minimum costs will apply to all felonies and misdemeanors and will provide a more consistent and reliable source of funding to offset state costs.

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Amounts remitted from both assessments and state minimum costs will be combined at the state level and then allocated to designated programs in accordance with a statutory formula. If the revised system is implemented effective October 1, 2003, the first couple of years of the program will consist of a mix of cases, some reflecting the current cost and assessment system and some reflecting the proposed new systems. In 1997 SCAO released the results of a study of collections at a sample of district courts that showed that collections on court-ordered fees and fines for civil infractions and misdemeanors for 1994 were 53% in 1994, 25% in 1995, and 9% in 1996. This means that after three years 87% of the 1994 court-ordered fees and fines had been collected. These collection percentages were used along with the number of cases that were actually collected currently (not the number where they are ordered) to develop a three year estimated scenario of revenue collections during the change-over to the new system. Projected full year collections under the current system are \$53.8 million. Under the proposed system, projected collections are \$61.9 million in the first year, \$65.6 million in the second year, and \$69.3 million in the third year.

Under the current system, funds collected under each category are reported by each local court with their monthly remittance and distributed by Treasury to each category. The proposed system would have the local courts reporting two amounts, assessments and state minimum costs, which would then be combined and allocated based on a statutory formula. The proposed formula assures all current participants at least their current projected funding in the first year and increases amounts available to each by the third year. In the first year, funding of \$300,000 beyond the projected amount is proposed for the State Police for state forensic lab and DNA testing and \$5.8 million beyond the projected amount for court equity fund. The proposal also allocates \$1.2 million to drug treatment courts.

If the local trial courts elect to continue to charge the \$9 of court costs that currently goes to the state, they have the potential to increase local revenues by up to \$9.1 million in the first year, up to \$13.3 million in the second year, and up to \$17.1 million in the third year.

### **Civil Filing Fees**

Civil filing fees at the trial courts were last increased from \$50 to \$100 in a multi-step process from 1993 to 1997, a 100% increase. The proposal calls for a 50% increase, to \$150, effective October 1, 2003. Lesser increases are proposed for small claims and general civil and summary disposition below \$10,000. An informal review of filing fees for other states indicates that an increase to \$150 would put Michigan in the upper half but not at the top based on current filing fees. Most other states are also looking at filing fee increases as a way to address budget pressures. The National Center for State Courts is in the process of updating their survey of state filing fees after receiving numerous requests for this information. Some of the states with higher current filing fees include California (\$256.50), Wisconsin (\$214), Arizona (\$190), New York (\$185), Connecticut (\$190), New Jersey (\$200), and Illinois (\$198).

The proposed increases in filing fees are projected to bring in \$13.1 million in additional revenue. The proposed distribution of this new revenue would replace \$5.6 million of current general fund for Court Equity Fund, Community Dispute Resolution, and Judicial Technology Improvement Fund (JTIF). It would also increase the funding available for JTIF by \$2.1 million, provide \$3.2 million for local units of government, and provide \$1.4 million to maintain the current general fund offset of judges salaries by the court fee fund.

The filing fee proposal also takes steps to simplify the process for reporting collections by the local courts. The filing fees included in this proposal will be accumulated in an account in Treasury and allocated on a monthly basis to recipients using percentages established in statute. Currently, courts must

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remit amounts collected to Treasury based on the established split for each fee. Although the majority of the revenue collected from fees is included in this proposal, not all fees are included in this proposal and some existing fees will continue to be allocated based on existing distributions. These other fees can be reviewed and adjusted at a future date in order to further simplify the system for the courts.

Filing fees for the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals were last increased in 1998, from \$200 to \$250. The proposal includes a 50% increase for these fees as well, to \$375. There have been discussions in California to raise their filing fee to \$600. Increasing filing fees to \$375 is projected to increase revenue by \$118,750 for the Supreme Court (which goes to state general purpose revenues) and by \$437,500 for the Court of Appeals (for court operations).

### **Child Support Enforcement System**

The automated Michigan Child Support Enforcement System (MiCSES) is required by the federal government as part of a federal plan to create a national computer network. The network will in turn allow every county and state track down parents who refuse to support their children.

After a delay of some years, all Michigan counties converted to MiCSES as of September 30, 2001. The State of Michigan incurred huge penalties for non-compliance prior to 2001; it is now hoped that some or most of the penalty money will be refunded to the state, assuming that the MiCSES program is certified by federal authorities. In September 2002, the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement informed the State of Michigan that the next phase of the computer system, MiCSES 2.4, must be operating in every county by no later than September 30, 2003. If any county has not converted to the MiCSES 2.4 by that date, the federal government will enforce further penalties against the State of Michigan in excess of \$150 million.

Every county and circuit court in the State of Michigan has now signed a Memorandum of Understanding as a commitment to the MiCSES conversion. The Department of Information Technology is in charge of the conversion process and reports that the conversion schedule is proceeding on time.

### **Drug Treatment Courts**

Drug courts have helped nonviolent offenders stop using alcohol and drugs, improve parenting skills, obtain employment and lead productive lives. Drug courts hold offenders accountable for their behavior with intense judicial supervision, graduated sanctions, ongoing random mandatory drug testing, judicially supervised treatment and aftercare programs.

The Judiciary's FY 2003 appropriation includes \$1.3 million for drug treatment court operations. An additional \$1.5 million has also been made available through the Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) using federal Byrne Memorial Formula Grant funds, and \$311,000 of FY 2002 grants have been carried forward. With this combined funding, 27 drug court programs will receive grant awards totaling \$2.9 million through the state, as shown on the following chart:



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<b>Court</b>	<b>SCAO Award</b>	<b>ODCP Award</b>	<b>Total 2003 Award</b>
<b>Barry County</b>			
Barry County Trial - Adult	\$60,000	\$27,328	\$87,328
Barry County Trial - Juvenile	\$23,435	\$76,565	\$100,000
<b>Calhoun County</b>			
37 <sup>th</sup> District - Adult	\$23,400	\$36,600	\$60,000
<b>Eaton County</b>			
56 <sup>th</sup> Circuit - DUI	\$27,417	\$42,883	\$70,300
<b>Genesee County</b>			
7 <sup>th</sup> Circuit - Adult	\$40,950	\$64,050	\$105,000
67 <sup>th</sup> District - Adult	\$15,756	\$24,644	\$40,400
<b>Grand Traverse County</b>			
13 <sup>th</sup> Circuit - Juvenile	\$23,400	\$36,600	\$60,000
86 <sup>th</sup> District, Traverse City - Adult	\$50,000	\$64,050	\$114,050
<b>Iron County</b>			
41 <sup>st</sup> Circuit - Adult	\$0	\$31,564	\$31,564
<b>Isabella County</b>			
Isabella County Trial - Adult	\$20,000	\$50,447	\$70,447
<b>Kalamazoo County</b>			
9 <sup>th</sup> Circuit - Adult	\$80,000	\$72,773	\$152,773
<b>Kent County</b>			
61 <sup>st</sup> District, Grand Rapids - Adult	\$121,583	\$190,168	\$311,751
<b>Lapeer County</b>			
40 <sup>th</sup> Circuit - Juvenile	\$45,000	\$0	\$45,000
<b>Macomb County</b>			
16 <sup>th</sup> Circuit - Juvenile	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000
37 <sup>th</sup> District, Warren - Adult	\$90,000	\$153,232	\$243,232
<b>Oakland County</b>			
6 <sup>th</sup> Circuit - Adult	\$40,000	\$72,895	\$112,895
6 <sup>th</sup> Circuit - Juvenile	\$105,000	\$164,893	\$269,893
43 <sup>rd</sup> District, Ferndale - Adult	\$0	\$31,659	\$31,659
46 <sup>th</sup> District, Southfield - Adult	\$7,100	\$30,073	\$37,173
48 <sup>th</sup> District, Bloomfield Hills - Adult	\$0	\$51,041	\$51,041
51 <sup>st</sup> District, Waterford - DUI	\$35,802	\$55,998	\$91,800
52-1 District, Novi - DUI	\$37,284	\$58,316	\$95,600
52-4 District, Troy - DUI	\$35,000	\$0	\$35,000
<b>Wayne County</b>			
3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit - Adult	\$28,000	\$311,000	\$339,000
3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit - Juvenile	\$70,629	\$110,471	\$181,100
19 <sup>th</sup> District, Dearborn - Adult	\$0	\$47,824	\$47,824
36 <sup>th</sup> District, Detroit - Adult	\$70,000	\$43,371	\$113,371
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,099,756</b>	<b>\$1,848,445</b>	<b>\$2,948,201</b>

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Of the 27 drug treatment courts which will receive state funding in FY 2003, four are in the planning phase and are expected to begin operating in FY 2004. There are also an additional four drug treatment courts in operation and 22 in the planning stage (including three tribal drug treatment courts) which will not receive state funding in FY 2003. Most of those in the planning stage will be completing the federal planning initiative and should become operational in FY 2004.

The Governor's FY 2004 budget recommendation recognizes the success of drug treatment courts. The recommended budget makes available \$4.3 million of funding in the Judiciary budget by adding \$1.2 million of restricted revenues and \$1.8 million of Byrne grant funding to the existing general fund. This will allow the continued development and expansion of the drug court program. In addition, the Judiciary will work with the Department of Corrections to use the program to assist in avoiding prison bed space growth for nonviolent offenders.

### **Judicial Technology Improvement Fund**

Technology plays a key role in the efficient and timely delivery of justice to Michigan citizens. The Judiciary continues to develop a statewide judicial network to allow courts to submit information electronically to the Michigan State Police, Department of State and other state agencies. This network will provide courts and the criminal justice system with quick, accurate, and accessible information. Hardware installation is complete in circuit and probate courts in 27 counties and in all courts in 11 counties. Of these 38 counties, 31 are connected to the state's Local Government Network (LG Net) and are electronically transmitting criminal history records to the state police Criminal Justice Information Center. The connectivity enables immediate update of the records. In the past, the majority of the submissions were in batches or on paper. Site surveys have been completed in an additional 13 counties, and hardware has been ordered and is being installed.

Another project being developed with the JTIF is a data warehouse of court information. Currently, the Judiciary's 251 trial court locations are supported by 41 different case management systems. These systems are also hosted locally by the county or municipality for that court. This creates a void in the knowledge about individuals involved with the Michigan court system and makes it difficult to obtain statistical information. The Judiciary has engaged the services of the Executive Branch's Data Warehouse and Bull Information Systems to develop a Proof of Concept for a Judicial Data Warehouse. The Judiciary hopes to leverage the other information sources at the warehouse to provide a comprehensive view of individuals involved with the Michigan court system. The Proof of Concept has been initiated in the pilot courts of Isabella and Saginaw counties.

The Judiciary is working with the Executive Branch's e-Michigan Office and IBM to use the State's web-site to allow citizens to make payments on traffic tickets via the Internet. Development of the application is complete and will be implemented in a pilot court after the contract with the credit card company is signed. The system is designed to interface to all trial court case management systems and can accommodate the payment of traffic tickets for multiple courts from one credit card transaction.

Currently there are 700 forms used in Michigan's Judiciary. These forms need to become more operational in their usage and employ emerging technologies. The Judiciary is in the process of developing a Strategy and Planning Session that will develop a Solutions Outline and Macro Design for the e-filing initiative of the Michigan Judiciary. The selected web-based forms development and support solution, will become the foundation for all the e-filing initiatives. The project plan anticipates the implementation of Personal Protection Orders as a means to validate Macro Design.

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### **Justices' and Judges' Salaries**

Included in the Governor's recommended budget is the addition of \$631,600 to provide full year funding for new circuit judgeships created in 2003 and for the conversion of part-time probate judges to full-time effective April 2003. It also includes funding for the conversion of the Eastpointe municipal judge to a district judge and to provide necessary funding for judges' defined contribution and social security payroll tax costs.

### **Economic Adjustments**

The Governor's recommended budget includes reductions of \$772,900 for building occupancy because of reduced billing rates by DMB and \$295,100 for private rent for offices moved to Cadillac Place and the Hall of Justice.

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### Michigan Supreme Court Fiscal Year 2004 Budget Request

	ENACTED 2002-2003 (with 12/02 negative supplemental)	JUDICIARY PROPOSED AND GOVERNOR'S REC. FY 2004
<b>APPROPRIATION SUMMARY:</b>		
Full-time equated exempted positions 582.5		
GROSS APPROPRIATION	242,717,500	252,492,900
Total interdepartmental grants	2,833,500	4,633,500
ADJUSTED GROSS APPROPRIATION	239,884,000	247,859,400
Total federal revenues	3,901,000	3,806,500
Special revenue funds:		
Total local revenues	2,941,800	2,898,700
Total private revenues	842,500	842,500
Total other restricted revenues	57,477,700	78,995,300
State general fund/general purpose	174,721,000	161,316,400
<b>SUPREME COURT</b>		
Full-time equated exempted positions 284.0		
Supreme Court Administration, 114.0 FTE positions	10,613,000	10,033,500
Judicial Institute, 20.0 FTE positions	3,100,800	2,935,700
State Court Administrative Office, 80.0 FTE positions	9,511,600	9,211,000
Judicial Information Systems, 21.0 FTE positions	4,677,500	4,540,600
Direct Trial Court Automation Support, 33.0 FTE positions	2,900,500	2,898,700
Foster Care Review Board, 12.0 FTE positions	1,195,800	1,167,700
Community Dispute Resolution Program, 4.0 FTE positions	2,505,600	2,499,800
Drug Treatment Courts	1,280,800	4,335,000
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>		
Appropriated from:		
Interdepartmental grant revenues:		
IDG from department of community health		1,800,000
IDG from department of career development	95,000	95,000
IDG from state police—criminal justice improvement	2,015,000	2,015,000
IDG from state police—Michigan justice training fund	300,000	300,000
Federal revenues:		
USDA —agriculture mediation grant	125,000	125,000
DOE—special education grant	150,000	150,000
DOJ—enforcing underage drinking laws	50,000	50,000
DOJ—victims assistance program	50,000	50,000
DOT—national highway safety traffic administration	215,300	215,300
HHS—access and visitation grant	387,000	387,000
HHS—court improvement project	1,160,000	1,160,000
HHS—title IV-D child support program	907,700	907,700
HHS—title IV-E foster care program	500,000	500,000
HHS—TANF	50,000	50,000
HHS—domestic violence prevention	269,500	175,000
Special revenue funds:		
Local—user fees	2,941,800	2,898,700

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	ENACTED 2002-2003 (with 12/02 negative supplemental)	JUDICIARY PROPOSED AND GOVERNOR'S REC. FY 2004
<b>SUPREME COURT (continued)</b>		
Private	169,000	169,000
Private—interest on lawyers trust accounts	232,700	232,700
Private—state justice institute	370,800	370,800
Community dispute resolution fees	1,665,600	2,224,800
Law exam fees	482,100	482,100
Drug court fund		1,267,500
Miscellaneous revenue	227,900	227,900
State court fund	319,000	319,000
State general fund/general purpose	23,052,200	21,449,500
<b>COURT OF APPEALS</b>		
Full-time equated exempted positions 230.5		
Operations, 235.5 FTE positions	17,635,300	17,057,300
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>		
Appropriated from:		
Special revenue funds:		
Court filing/motion fees	1,571,000	1,571,000
Miscellaneous revenue	77,800	77,800
State general fund/general purpose	15,986,500	15,408,500
<b>BRANCHWIDE APPROPRIATIONS</b>		
Full-time equated exempted positions 10.0		
Branchwide appropriations, 10.0 FTE positions	9,458,100	8,376,00
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>		
Appropriated from:		
State general fund/general purpose	9,458,100	8,376,000
<b>JUSTICES' AND JUDGES' COMPENSATION</b>		
Full-time judges' positions 616.0		
Supreme court justices' salaries, 7.0 judges	1,130,800	1,152,300
Court of appeals judges' salaries, 28.0 judges	4,161,500	4,240,300
District court judges' state base salaries, 259.0 judges	23,433,300	23,946,700
District court judicial salary standardization	11,796,800	11,831,100
Probate court judges' state base salaries, 106.0 judges	9,057,200	9,168,500
Probate court judicial salary standardization	4,347,100	4,407,100
Circuit court judges' state base salaries, 216.0 judges	19,837,700	20,346,300
Circuit court judicial salary standardization	9,807,800	9,876,400
Judges' retirement system defined contributions	2,501,400	2,557,800
OASI, social security	4,606,000	4,738,200
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>		
Appropriated from:		
Special revenue funds:		
Court fee fund	7,090,200	7,090,200
State general fund/general purpose	83,589,400	85,174,500

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	ENACTED 2002-2003 (with 12/02 negative supplemental)	JUDICIARY PROPOSED AND GOVERNOR'S REC. FY 2004
<b>JUDICIAL AGENCIES</b>		
Full-time equated exempted positions 10.0		
Judicial tenure commission, 10.0 FTE positions	1,016,000	1,004,200
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>		
Appropriated from:		
State general fund/general purpose	1,016,000	1,004,200
<b>INDIGENT DEFENSE—CRIMINAL</b>		
Full-time equated exempted positions 55.0		
Appellate public defender program, 47.0 FTE positions	4,681,100	4,502,000
Appellate assigned counsel administration, 8.0 FTE positions	845,900	808,700
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>		
Appropriated from:		
Interdepartmental grant revenues:		
IDG from state police—Michigan justice training fund	423,500	423,500
Federal revenues:		
DOJ—assigned criminal defense	36,500	36,500
Special revenue funds:		
Private—interest on lawyers trust accounts	70,000	70,000
Miscellaneous revenue	113,100	113,100
State general fund/general purpose	4,883,900	4,667,600
<b>INDIGENT LEGAL ASSISTANCE—CIVIL</b>		
Indigent legal civil assistance	7,337,000	7,337,000
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>		
Appropriated from:		
Special revenue funds:		
State court fund	7,337,000	7,337,000
State general fund/general purpose	0	0
<b>TRIAL COURT OPERATIONS</b>		
Court equity fund reimbursements	70,656,100	69,906,000
Judicial technology improvement fund	1,922,800	4,465,000
Court boundary realignment costs	150,000	0
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>		
Appropriated from:		
Special revenue funds:		
Court equity fund	36,044,000	44,669,900
Judicial technology improvement fund		4,465,000
State general fund/general purpose	36,684,900	25,236,100

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	ENACTED 2002-2003 (with 12/02 negative supplemental)	JUDICIARY PROPOSED AND GOVERNOR'S REC. FY 2004
<hr/> <b>JUROR COMPENSATION REIMBURSEMENT</b>		
Juror compensation reimbursement		6,600,000
<hr/> <b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>		
Appropriated from:		
Special revenue funds:		
Juror compensation fund		6,600,000
State general fund/general purpose		0
<hr/> <b>GRANTS AND REIMBURSEMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>		
Drunk driving caseload program	2,300,000	2,300,000
Drug caseload program	250,000	250,000
<hr/> <b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>		
Appropriated from:		
Special revenue funds:		
Drunk driving fund	2,300,000	2,300,000
Drug fund	250,000	250,000
State general fund/general purpose	0	0